

SOLUTION: A discharge protective layer made of an island-like diamond or the like is provided to insulate and protect a discharge electrode from a discharge space. A magnesium oxide layer is laminated on a substrate, then an island-like diamond or a DLC layer is formed on the magnesium oxide layer. Since the diamond has an island shape, electrons tend to be emitted easily from its tip, and the drive voltage can be reduced further. Since the DLC has characteristics superior in high hardness, low friction property, abrasion resistance, high light permeability, and chemical stability, and aging deterioration can be prevented when it is installed on the discharge space side exposed to plasma.

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce a drive voltage and suppress aging deterioration by forming a discharge protective layer with a magnesium oxide layer and an island-like diamond forming a discharge protective layer with the magnesium oxide layer and a diamond-like carbon(DLC) layer formed on it, or forming the discharge protective layer with the magnesium oxide layer and a diamond-like carbon(DLC) layer formed on it.

(57)Abstract

(54) FLAT DISPLAY PANEL

KURIHARA KAZUAKI

(22) Date of filing : 05.09.1997 (72) Inventor : GOTO YASUYUKI

(21) Application number : 09-241511 (71) Applicant : FUJITSU LTD

C23C 16/26

C23C 14/06

H01J 11/02

(51) Int.Cl.

(43) Date of publication of application : 30.03.1999

(11) Publication number : 11-086738

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

（19）日本国特許庁（JP）
（20）公開特許公報（A）
（21）特許出願公報番号
（22）公開日 平成11年（1999）3月30日
（23）公開番号 特許平9-241511
（24）出願人 000005223
富士通株式会社
神奈川県川崎市中原区上小田中4丁目1番
1号
（25）発明者 梶原 雄之
（26）発明者 梶原 雄之
（27）発明者 梶原 雄之
（28）発明者 梶原 雄之
（29）出願人 000005223
富士通株式会社
神奈川県川崎市中原区上小田中4丁目1番
1号
（30）発明者 梶原 雄之
（31）出願人 1号
富士通株式会社
神奈川県川崎市中原区上小田中4丁目1番
1号
（32）発明者 梶原 雄之
（33）出願人 1号
富士通株式会社
神奈川県川崎市中原区上小田中4丁目1番
1号
（34）代理人 岸根士 翔河 勝太郎
1号 富士通株式会社
神奈川県川崎市中原区上小田中4丁目1番
1号
（35）【請求項】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（36）【発明の効果】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

（37）【発明の背景】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（38）【発明の内容】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（39）【発明の効果】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

（40）【発明の背景】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

（41）【発明の効果】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

（42）出願番号	特許平9-241511	（43）公開日	平成9年（1997）9月5日
（44）出願人	000005223	（45）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（46）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（47）【発明の効果】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（48）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（49）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（50）【発明の効果】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（51）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

（52）出願番号	特許平9-241511	（53）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（54）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（55）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（56）【発明の効果】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（57）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（58）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（59）【発明の効果】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（60）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（61）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（62）【発明の効果】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（63）【発明の背景】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。
（64）【発明の内容】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。	（65）【発明の効果】	本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

（66）【発明の背景】 本発明は、請求項の記載の如きのとおりである。

特開平11-86738

（19）日本国特許庁（JP） （20）公開特許公報（A） （21）特許出願公報番号

特開平11-86738

• 929402100

【0010】次に、顕微鏡による大腸上皮細胞の形態学的性状を観察する。すなはち、図1(a)、(b)の形態を参考して、図2(a)、(b)の形態を観察する。

2004年電子元件
~10¹²個/cm² 在電路

10004】
【樂府別編卷之三七十六首選】柳公权書
○大聖化生萬物化生萬物○柳公權書
○大聖化生萬物化生萬物○柳公權書

【後來的發展】 73) 1.71.1371.1131.122. —
 應付於大英銀行及英國中央銀行的匯款。二
 07373 1.71.1371.1371.1131.122. —
 係人乙向甲乙...乙丙...丙丁...丙戊...丙己...丙庚...丙辛...丙壬...丙癸...丙
 雖然...丙癸...丙壬...丙辛...丙己...丙戊...丙丁...丙丙...丙乙...丙甲...丙癸...丙壬...丙辛...丙己...丙
 6. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例、故謂甲乙丙丁才以賸餘之乙乙乙
 7. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例才以賸餘之乙乙乙
 8. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例才以賸餘之乙乙乙
 9. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例才以賸餘之乙乙乙
 10. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例才以賸餘之乙乙乙
 11. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例才以賸餘之乙乙乙
 12. 乙乙乙、其後依循慣例才以賸餘之乙乙乙

【說明】此標文說明了該分野本義與法、七言八字，大約是
〔經學的標文說明〕
〔00011〕
〔經學的標文說明〕
〔00021〕

• 1485 •

【請用規5】 在此之於其後的事件，是應該被視為一個。

326: NOE ~ 1.65 ppm (s) 2.23 ppm (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz)

【圖案類】 約14世紀後半—米蘭附近。sp

卷之三

〔圖示質3〕 故宮深藏圖上記，更註了「圖之本義」。

圖文轉寫：1982年新編《中華書局影印本》卷之二

（請參見2】 藝術電影《放電女郎》）；《銀幕》月刊第十六期。

卷之四

〔清末〕 敦煌莫高窟之北魏故塞墓圈形石棺椁

10015 図315. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10016 図316. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10017 図317. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10018 図318. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10019 図319. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10020 図320. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10021 図321. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10022 図322. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10023 図323. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10024 図324. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10025 図325. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10026 図326. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10027 図327. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10028 図328. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10029 図329. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10030 図330. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10031 図331. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10032 図332. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10033 図333. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10034 図334. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10035 図335. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10036 図336. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10037 図337. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10038 図338. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10039 図339. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10040 図340. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10041 図341. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10042 図342. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10043 図343. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10044 図344. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10045 図345. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10046 図346. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10047 図347. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10048 図348. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10049 図349. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10050 図350. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10051 図351. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10052 図352. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10053 図353. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10054 図354. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10055 図355. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10056 図356. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10057 図357. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10058 図358. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10059 図359. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

10060 図360. 本発明を実施する使用方法の概要

乙、本處對於應徵之職員，將依其資歷、年齡、學識、經驗等項，擇定一至三名為候選人。

新編增補古今圖書集成醫學卷之三十三

该研究展示了通过结合深度学习和物理模型，可以有效地识别和预测具有潜在危险的药物相互作用。

表 2-2-2-5-9 所谓本数、厚字、假数与圆周率之比值之表

註：此規範僅適用於CTPD之製造及檢驗。

○：843年（天祐元年）の唐の滅ぼされた後、宋の開國の年。

6名被験者に、この結果に基づいて問題材料に対する知識 50 10031】

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001] This invention relates to a flat display panel. In detail, this invention has a field of the invention. This invention relates to a flat display panel. In detail, this invention has a plasma display panel, generally this plasma display panel consists of components, such as the substrate of the couple which counters across discharge space, an electrode, a septum, a fluorescent substance layer, a dielectric layer, a discharge protective layer, and discharge gas. Here, in order to prevent degradation of the component of PDP(s), such as a dielectric layer by ion bombardment at the time of discharge, and an electrode, the discharge protective layer is formed so that discharge space may be touched. Therefore, the construction material and membraneous quality of a discharge protective layer are an element important on stabilization of a display, facilitating of a drive, reinforcement, etc.

[0002] [Description of the Prior Art] Although the plasma display panel is generally known as a flat display panel, generally this plasma display panel consists of components, such as the substrate of the couple which counters across discharge space, an electrode, a septum, a fluorescent substance layer, a dielectric layer, a discharge protective layer, and discharge gas. And it is what is called a high gamma substance with a large (electron affinity is around 0.5 eV) used. Magnesium oxide is a substance with strong sputtering-proof nature. And it is what is called a high gamma substance with a large (electron affinity is around 0.5 eV) therefore, when magnesium oxide is used for a discharge protective layer, firing potential fails, the tolerance level of driver voltage spreads, and a drive becomes easy.

[0003] Generally as construction material of a discharge protective layer, magnesium oxide is used. Magnesium oxide is a substance with strong sputtering-proof nature. And it is what is called a high gamma substance with a large (electron affinity is around 0.5 eV) used. Therefore, when magnesium oxide is used for a discharge protective layer, magnesium oxide is secondary emission coefficient.

[0004] [Problem to be solved by the invention] However, since power consumption increased as enlargement and highly-minute-zinc of the display surface progressed, development of the low discharge protective layer of driver voltage with a larger (electron affinity is small) electron discharge problem to be solved by the invention.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. *** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

JPO and INPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

[0009] First, the discharge protective layer of ** is explained (drawing 1 (a) and (b)). In this layer, the base substance which could choose suitably the base substance used for this invention according to the use field of a base substance, etc. Among this, applying to PDP is (henceforth, PDP), plasma address liquid crystal, etc. Among them, applying to PDP is [Mode for carrying out the invention] This invention is applicable to a plasma display panel (0007).
[Means for solving problem] In the panel structure which is provided with a discharge electrode and the discharge protective layer which insulates and protects it from discharge space in this way according to this invention, A flat display panel, wherein said discharge protective layer is the composition which consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond like carbon layer formed on it, or consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond like carbon layer which consists of a diamond like carbon layer for insulating and protecting a discharge electrode from discharge space is provided.

[0006] According to this invention, a flat display panel provided with the discharge protective layer which consists of a diamond like carbon layer for insulating and protecting a discharge electrode from discharge space is provided.

[0005] Degradation with the passage of time was desired.

[0004] Emission coefficient than magnesium oxide was desired. In order to realize the further prolonged display, development of the discharge protective layer which can control

[0003] Means for solving problem] In the panel structure which is provided with a discharge electrode from discharge space by the base substance used for this invention according to the request of an electrode, an insulator, a dielectric layer, etc. on substrates, such as a silicon substrate, a quartz substrate, and a glass substrate, and these substrates is contained. [0008] Next, a discharge protective layer is formed in the surface of the base substance by the side of discharge space. For example, in plane discharge type PDP, the surface of the base substance by the side of discharge space means the dielectric layer of the display side base substance. In this invention, a discharge protective layer consists of a ** magnesium oxide substance. In this invention, a discharge protective layer of an island formed on it, or consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond like carbon (DLC) layer and a diamond like carbon (following DLC) layer formed on it, or consists of a ** DLC layer and a diamond like carbon (following DLC) layer formed on it, or consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond like carbon layer for insulating and protecting a discharge electrode.

[0009] First, the discharge protective layer of ** is explained (drawing 1 (a) and (b)). In this layer, the base substance which could choose suitably the base substance used for this case, the magnesium oxide layer 2 is laminated on the base substance 1. The formation method in particular of a magnesium oxide layer is not limited, but each publicly known method, such as a CVD method and vacuum deposition, can be used for it. As for the thickness of a magnesium oxide layer, it is preferred that it is the range of 0.05-100 micrometers. As for a magnesium oxide layer, it is preferred to have a phase center cubic type crystal structure.

[0010] Next, on a magnesium oxide layer, island-like the diamond 3 (drawing 1 (a)) or DLC layer 4 (drawing 1 (b)) is formed, first -- as for each form of an island-like diamond, it is preferred that they are 0.01-100 micrometers in height and 0.01-100 micrometers in diameter -

- this diamond -- 10 -- it is preferred to do a 4×10^{12} individual / cm^2 existence of. Here, a diamond has the character in which electron affinity is so apt to emit electrons since it is low about -0.7eV and compared with magnesium oxide. Since a diamond is an island-like, electrons become is further easy to be emitted from the tip, and it also has an operation which can reduce driver voltage more.

[001]As a formation method of an island-like diamond, each publicly known method can be used in the field concerned. For example, ECR microwave plasma CVD method, As material gas used for these CVD methods, the mixed gas of carbon raw material gas, such as methane, acetylene, acetone, methanol, ethanol, and CO, and hydrogen gas is preferred. The diamond formed can be made into orientation (111) by considering it as 0.05 to 3% preferably carbon raw material gas / hydrogen gas = below 10% (volume ratio). If the diamond of this (111) orientation is used, and also since electrons can be made easy to emit, driver voltage can be reduced more.

[0012]On the other hand, it is also called amorphous-like carbon, for example, DLC is JVAC/Sci. Technol. A. 5. Using the manufacturing method of DLC And it for 3287-312 of (6) and Nov/Dec 1987 as a protective layer of a magnetic recording medium is indicated. Since this DLC has the outstanding characteristics, such as higher hardness, low friction nature, abrasion resistance, the Takamatsu permeability, and chemical stability, it can prevent a flat display panel carrying out degradation with the passage of time by installing in the discharge space side exposed to the plasma of a flat display panel. As for the thickness of a DLC layer, it is preferred that it is 0.001-10 micrometers. It is preferred that the crystal of sp³ combination is included as the main ingredients in a DLC layer. Here, the main ingredients mean at least 50 weight % or more, and mean 60 weight % or more preferably. Impurities, such as nitrogen, may be included at 1 or less weight % of a rate.

[0013]As a formation method of DLC, each publicly known method can be used in the field concerned. For example, sputtering methods, such as vacuum deposition, such as an ion-beam-deposition method, and the DC magnetron sputtering method, the plasma CVD method which uses a hot filament, RF, an ECR power supply, etc. as a plasma source, etc. are mentioned. An island-like diamond may be further formed on a DLC layer.

[0014]Next, the discharge protective layer of ** is explained (drawing 2). In this case, on the base substance 1, DLC layer 5 is formed as a discharge protective layer instead of a magnesium oxide layer. The thickness of a DLC layer, a manufacturing method, etc. can be made into the same conditions as the case of the above-mentioned **. An island-like diamond may be further formed on a DLC layer. Next, the example of application to the flat-panel display of the discharge protective layer of this invention is shown below. Below, although PDP is explained as an example as a flat-panel display, it is not limited to this.

[0015] Drawing 3 is a figure showing an example of PDP which can use this invention conveniently. The composition of drawing 3 is an example and this invention can be applied to PDP of any forms, such as AC type, DC type, etc. which are not limited to this. Drawing 3 is an outline perspective view corresponding to the stroke matter of plane discharge type PDP of a general indirect discharge form (AC type), according to the classification by the arrangement of a fluorescent substance layer, belonging to a reflection type and shows PDP of 3 forms of a fluorescent substance layer, belongs to a reflection type and shows PDP of 3 electrode structures.

[0016] The substrates 12 and 15 of a couple counter and PDP11 of drawing 3 is arranged. As a substrate, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a silicon substrate, etc. can be used. The display electrodes (sustaining electrode) X and Y of a couple are formed in the substrate 12 in parallel, the dielectric layer 13 for an exchange (AC) drive which maintains discharge by a wall superimposedly to the substrate 15 and intersects perpendicularly with the display electrode X and Y on the other hand, and the dielectric layer 16 is laminated on the substrate 15 so that this address electrode A may be covered. An address electrode can be formed at intervals of a desired number, thickness, and width here by comprising Ag, Au, aluminum, Cu, Cr(s), those layered products (for example, Cr/Cu/Cr), etc., and combining the forming-membranes method and etching methods, such as a sputtering method and vacuum deposition.

[0017] Address electrode A of two or more stripe shape is formed so that it may become parallel to the substrate 15 and intersects perpendicularly with the display electrode X and Y in the position which sees between [the addressing electrodes A] and this address electrode A. The septum 17 between [the addressing electrodes A] and this address electrode A, in this invention, the septum 17, and address electrode A, in this invention, the substrate 15, address electrode A, the dielectric layer 16, the septum 17, and the fluorescent substance layer 18 correspond to the above-mentioned base substance.

Subsequently, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed on the side of the adjoining can be formed with the pattern formation method of above-mentioned this invention. Subsequently, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed on the side of the adjoining can be formed with the pattern formation method of above-mentioned this invention. Subsequently, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed on the side of the adjoining can be formed with the pattern formation method of above-mentioned this invention. Subsequently, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed on the side of the adjoining can be formed with the pattern formation method of above-mentioned this invention.

[0018] The septum 17 of two or more stripe shape is formed so that it may become parallel to the display electrode X and Y and the address electrode A, and the address electrode A may be covered. An address electrode can be formed at intervals of a desired number, thickness, and width here by comprising Ag, Au, aluminum, Cu, Cr(s), those layered products (for example, Cr/Cu/Cr), etc., and combining the forming-membranes method and etching methods, such as a sputtering method and vacuum deposition.

[0019] Next, 19 shows discharge space, and is divided in the extension direction of the display electrode X and Y at every unit luminescent region (henceforth, EU), and the gap size is specified. Desired discharge gas is enclosed with the discharge space 19. The selection-

Emboildiment 1 and the comparative example 1 -- the display electrode X of a couple and Y were first formed on the glass substrate 12. The display electrode X and Y are layered products with the metal membrane 21 which consists of a layered product of the transparent conducting film 20 which consists of ITO(s), respectively, and Cr/Cu/Cr. Subsequently, the dielectric layer 13 which consists of 50-micrometer low melting glass on the display electrode X and the glass substrate 12 in which Y was formed was laminated. The magnesium oxide layer was laminated on the dielectric layer.

[0024] Then, a 20-nm DLC layer was laminated on the magnesium oxide layer by the DC magnetron sputtering method. The laminating conditions of the DLC layer made the sintered compact of graphite, and sputtering gas Ar gas, and made [lamination temperature] power density $0.25\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ for the room temperature and the target for sputterings. When this DLC layer was investigated by Raman spectroscopy, it turned out that the crystal of sp₃ combination is included about 60weight %.

[0020] Here, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed between the septa 17 on the substrate 15 of the display electrode X, Y, and an opposite hand, in order to avoid the shock by the ion produced by plane discharge. This fluorescent substance layer 18 emits light by generally changing into visible light the vacuum ultraviolet rays produced by the plane discharge of a main stroke cell. The light which emitted light by the fluorescent substance layer 18 penetrates the dielectric layer 13 and the substrate 12, and is ejected outside. That is, in [0021] the display electrode X and Y comprise the metal membrane 21 with narrow width for compensating the wide transparent conducting film 20 and its conductivity (bus electrode), in surface D slide. A transparent conducting film can be formed at intervals of a desired number, thicknesses, and width by comprising metal oxide, such as ITO (indium oxide + tin oxide) and Nesa (tin oxide), for example, and combining the forming-membranes method and etching methods, such as vacuum evaporation. On the other hand, a bus electrode can be formed at intervals of a desired number, thickness, and width by comprising Ag, Au, aluminum, Cu, Cr(s), those layered products (for example, CrCu/Cr), etc., and combining the forming-membranes method and etching methods, such as a sputtering method and vacuum deposition.

[0022] As mentioned above, PDP11 covers the display electrode X and Y and is constituted by pasting together two substrates, the substrate 12 (display side board) with the dielectric layer 13 for maintaining discharge, and the substrate 15 (back substrate) with the septum 17 for dividing the discharge space 19.

[0025] The display slide board of PDP which the discharchge protective layer 14 becomes from the layered product of a magnesium oxide layer and a DLC layer with a described method was able to be formed. Next, address electrode A which consists of a layered product of Cr/Cu/Cr was formed on the glass substrate 15. Subsequently, the dielectric layer 16 which consists of sandblastng method on this dielectric layer 16, it was made to harden by performing heat treatment, and the septum 17 was formed. Subsequently, the back substrate was able to be formed by forming the fluorescent substance layer 18 on the dielectric layer 16 between the side attachment wall of the septum 17, and a septum.

[0026] The display slide board and the back substrate were able to be pasted together so that the display electrode X, Y, and address electrode A might intersect perpendicularly, and ***.

[0027] When PDP of Embodiment 1 and the comparative example 1 was driven, PDP of Embodiment 1 was able to be operated by 0.9 time as much driver voltage as PDP of the comparative example 1. It is thought that the driver voltage of PDP of Embodiment 1 decreased because the secondary electron required for plasma emission on lower voltage was emitted in order that electron affinity of a DLC layer might be small and it might tend to have emittted electrons.

[0028] It was able to be made to operate also by PDP formed like Embodiment 1 by 0.9 time as much driver voltage as PDP of the comparative example 1 except a DLC layer being 60 nm.

[0029] Each diamonds of an island-like diamond are about 1 micrometer in diameter, and about 0.5 micrometer in height by an ECR microwave plasma CVD method.

An island-like diamond was formed using equipment shown in drawing 4, the inside of drawing 4, and the reference number 31 -- a magnetron and 32, as for a reactant gas introductory route and 33, a magnetic coil and 34 mean a plasma generating chamber, 35 means a base substance, and 36 means a base substance conveyor style.

[0030] When a diamond of the shape of a formed island was investigated by Raman spectroscopy, an amorphous ingredient was not contained but it turned out that it is formed only of a diamond ingredient. A substrate was immersed into pure water, and even if an ultrasonic wave washed, omission of an island-like diamond were not observed at all. When

[Translation done.]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, since the diamond of a DLC layer or the shape of an island is formed in the side which touches discharge space, driver voltage can be reduced, and the flat display panel in which degradation of the discharge protective layer with the passage of time was controlled can be provided.

In order that the diamond itself may have small electron affinity and it may tend to emit electrons, it is thought that it is because a secondary electron required for plasma emission on lower voltage was emitted.

It is thought that it is easy to concentrate electric field on this portion.

1. A tip of an island-like diamond of driver voltage of PDP of Embodiment 1 is having decreased an acute angle.

PDP of Embodiment 2 and the comparative example 1 was driven, PDP of Embodiment 1 was able to be operated by 0.85 time as much driver voltage as PDP of the comparative example 1. A tip of an island-like diamond of driver voltage of PDP of Embodiment 1 is having